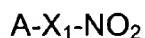


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1. (Previously Presented) A method for treatment of urinary incontinence by administering compounds, having the formula:



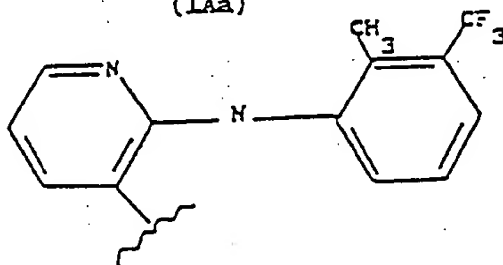
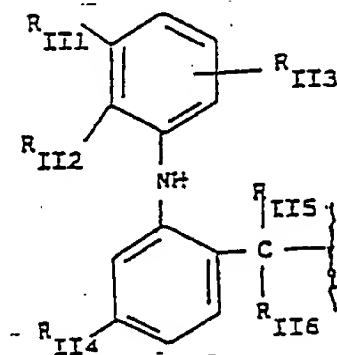
or their salts, where:

A = R(COX)_t wherein t is an integer 0 or 1;

X = O, NH, NR_{1C} wherein R_{1C} is a linear or branched alkyl having from 1 to 10 C atoms;

R is chosen from the following groups:

Group I A), where t = 1,



where:

R_{115} is H, a linear C_1 - C_3 alkyl, or a branched C_1 - C_3 alkyl;

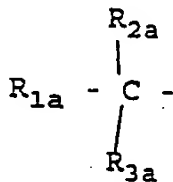
R_{116} has the same structure as R_{115} ,

R_{111} , R_{112} and R_{113} are each hydrogen, linear C_1 - C_6 alkyl, branched C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, Cl, F, or Br;

R_{114} has the same structure as R_{111} or is bromine;

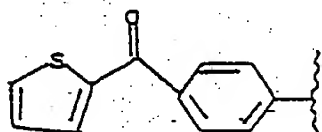
Group II A) chosen from the following:

where, when $t = 1$, R is



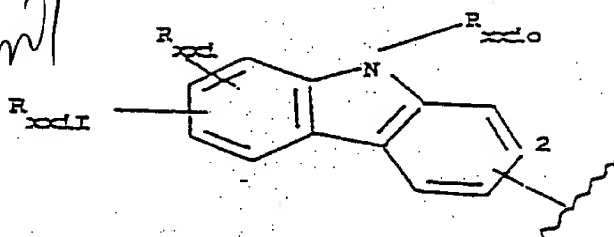
where R_{2a} and R_{3a} are H, a linear C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, a branched C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, or allyl, with the proviso that when one of the two is allyl the other is H;

R_{1a} is chosen from the subgroup II Aa) consisting of

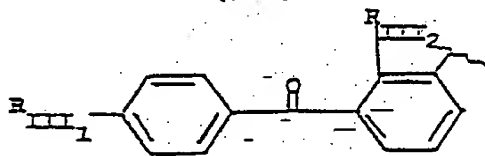


(II)

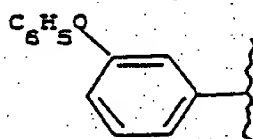
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(XXI)

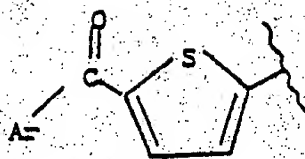


(IV)



(VII)

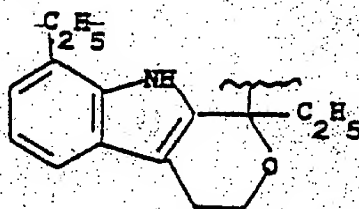
H1
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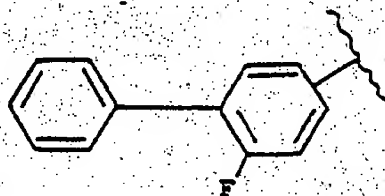
(XCV)



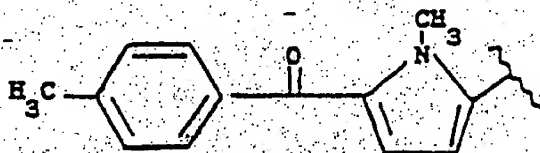
(VI)



(VIII)

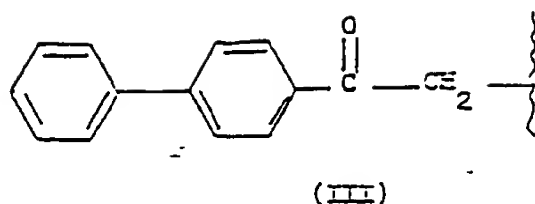


(IX)



(X)

, and



wherein:

in the residue of formula (IV):

R_{III1} is H or SR_{III3} where R_{III3} contains from 1 to 4 linear or branched C atoms; and

R_{III2} is H or hydroxy;

in the residue of formula (XXI):

R_{xxio} is H, a linear alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, a branched alkyl having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy-carbonyl bound to a C_1 - C_6 carboxyalkyl, or a C_1 - C_6 alkanoyl, optionally substituted with halogen, benzyl or halobenzyl, benzoyl or halobenzoyl;

R_{xxi} is H, halogen, hydroxy, CN, a C_1 - C_6 alkyl optionally containing OH groups, a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, acetyl, benzyloxy, SR_{xxi2} where R_{xxi2} is a C_1 - C_6 alkyl; a perfluoroalkyl having a 1-3 C atoms, a C_1 - C_6 carboxyalkyl optionally containing OH groups, NO_2 , sulphamoyl, dialkyl sulphamoyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, or difluoroalkylsulphonyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms;

R_{xxii} is halogen, CN, a C_1 - C_6 alkyl optionally containing one or more OH groups, a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, acetyl, acetamido, or benzyloxy,

SR_{III3} is as above defined, a perfluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, NO_2 , amino, mono- or dialkylamino having from 1 to 6 C atoms, sulphamoyl, a

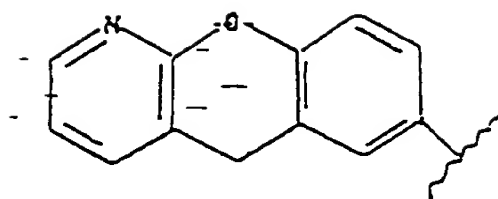
dialkyl sulphamoyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, difluoroalkylsulphamoyl; or R_{xxi} together with R_{xxii} is an alkylene dioxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms;

In the residue of formula (XXXV):

Ar is phenyl, hydroxyphenyl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, an alkanoyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a trialkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, cyclopentyl o-hexyl o-heptyl, thienyl, furyl, furyl containing OH, or pyridyl;

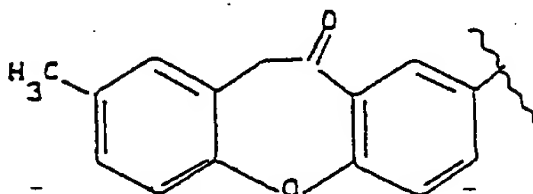
Subgroup II Ab) consisting of:

II Ab) :

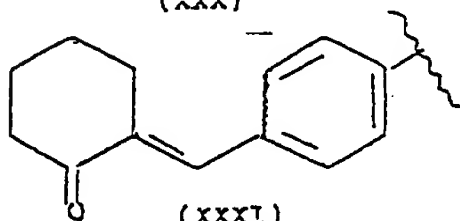


IIIa)

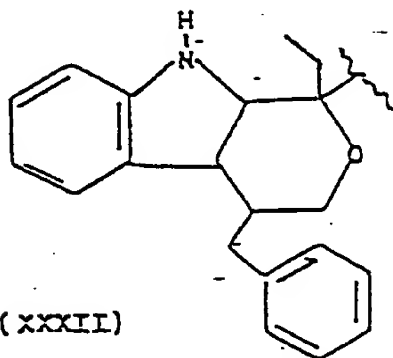
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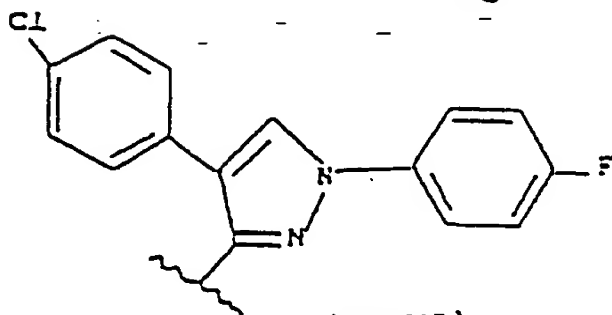
(XXX)



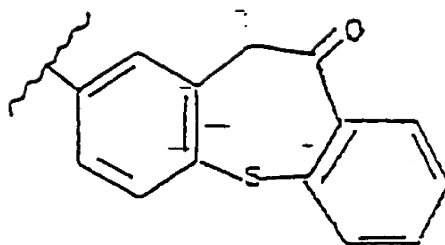
(XXXI)



(XXXII)

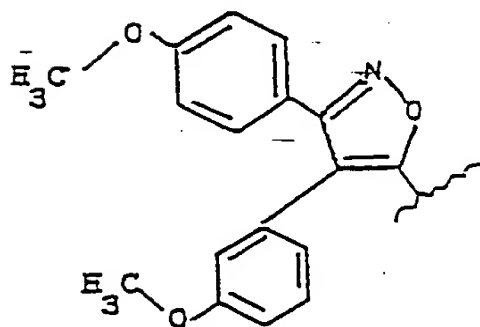


(XXXIII)



(XXXVI)

HI
cont



(XXXVII)

wherein:

when IIIa) contains -CH(CH₃)-COOH it is known as pranoprofen: α-methyl-5H-(1) benzopyran (2,3-b) pyridine-7-acetic acid;

when residue (XXX) contains -CH(CH₃)-COOH it is known as bermoprofen: dibenz (b,f) oxepin-2-acetic acid;

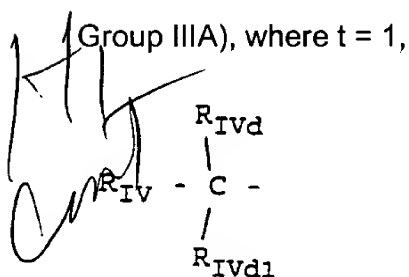
residue (XXXI) is known as CS-670: 2-(4-2(2-oxo-1-cyclohexylidenemethyl) phenyl) propionic acid, when the radical is -CH(CH₃)-COOH;

when residue (XXXII) contains group -CH₂COOH it is known as pemedolac;

when residue (XXXIII) is saturated with $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ it is known as pyrazolac: 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl) 3-pyrazolyl acid derivatives;

when residue (XXXVI) is saturated with $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-COO-}$ it is known as zaltoprofen;

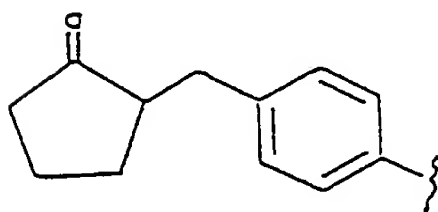
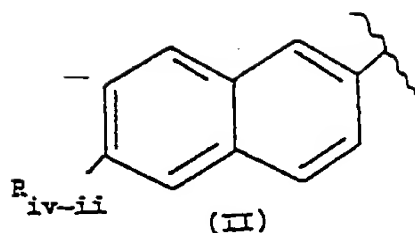
when residue (XXXVII) is $\text{CH}_2\text{-COOH}$ it derives from the known mofezolac: 3,4-di p-methoxyphenyl) isoxazol-5-acetic acid;



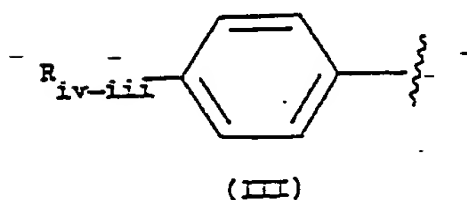
wherein:

at least one of R_{IVd} and R_{IVd1} is H and the other a linear or branched $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, or difluoroalkyl with the alkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, or R_{IVd} and R_{IVd1} jointly form a methylene group;

R_{IV} has the following structure:



, or



where:

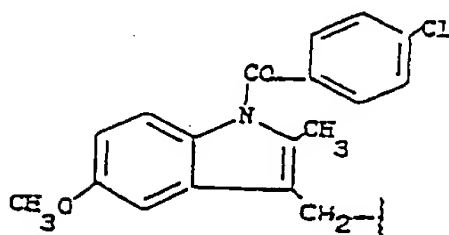
in the residue of formula (II):

R_{IV-II} is selected from the group consisting of an alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a cycloalkyl having from 3 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, a trifluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, vinyl, ethynyl, halogen, an alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a difluoroalkoxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethyloxy having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylthiomethyloxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylmethylthio with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, cyano, difluoromethylthio, a substituted phenyl-, and phenylalkyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 8 C atoms;

R_{IV-III} is a C_2 - C_5 alkyl, a C_2 or C_3 alkyloxy, allyloxy, phenoxy, phenylthio, a cycloalkyl having from 5 to 7 C atoms, optionally substituted at position 1 by a C_1 - C_2 alkyl;

Group IV A)

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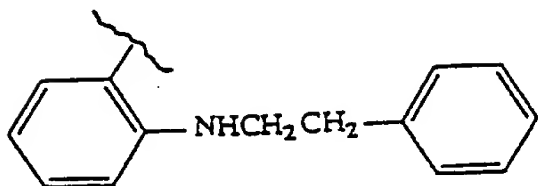


(IV)

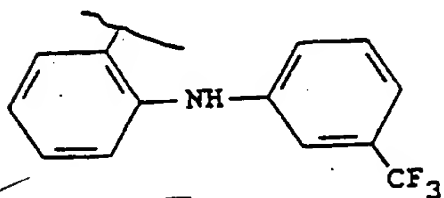
where $A = RCOO$, $t = 1$,

Group V A) chosen from the following:

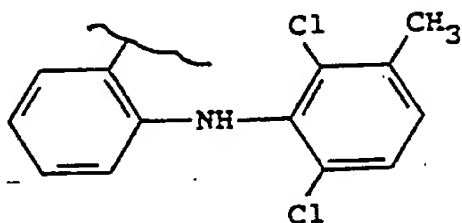
Subgroup V Aa) residues chosen from the following, where t = 1



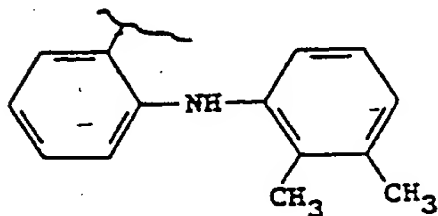
(V Aa1)



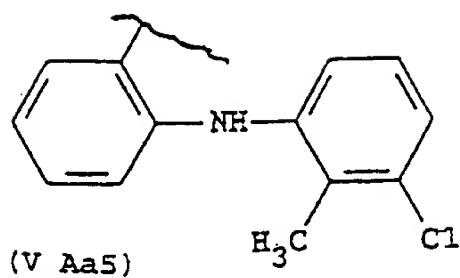
(V Aa2)



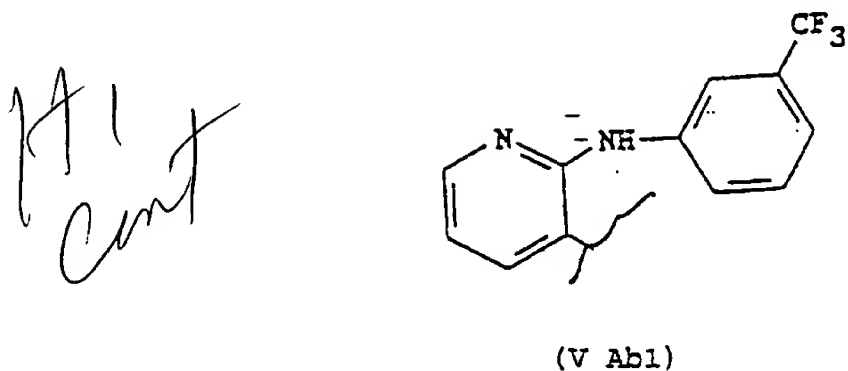
(V Aa3)



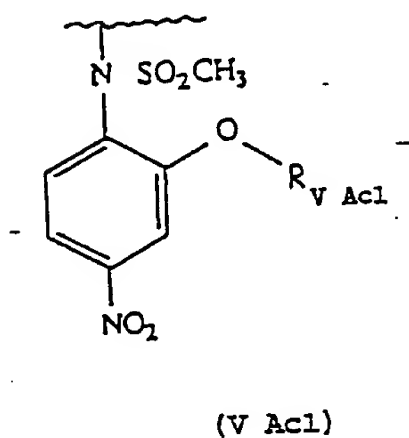
(V Aa4)

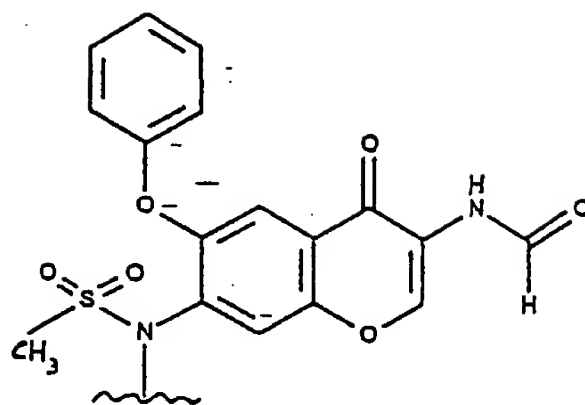


subgroup V Ab), residue, where $t = 1$:



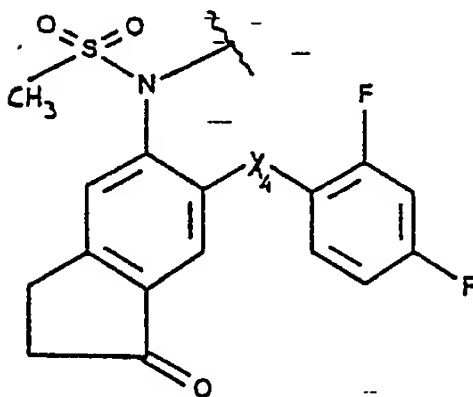
subgroup V Ac), residue, where $t = 0$ and R is as follows:



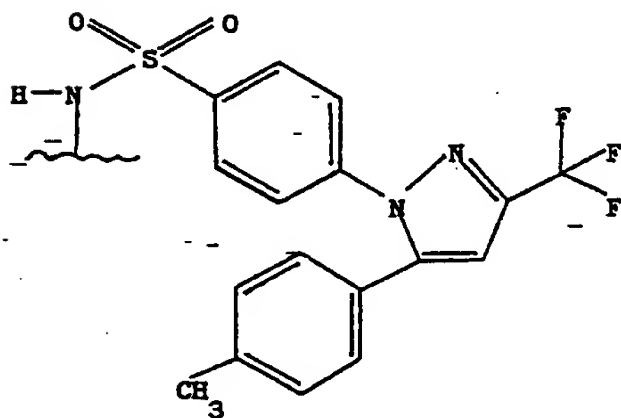


(V Ac2)

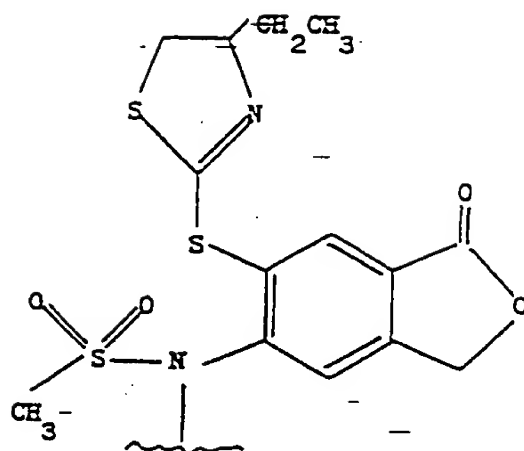
H1
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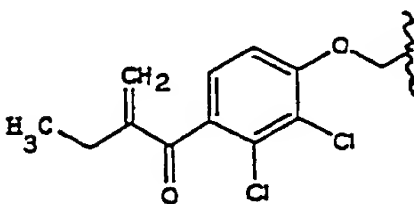
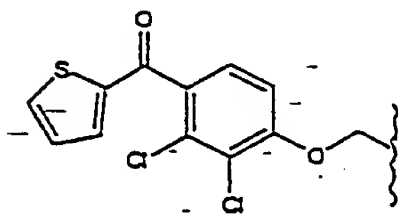
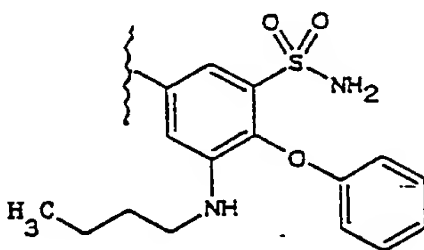
(V Ac3)



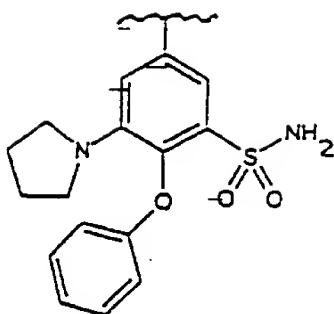
(V Ac4)



subgroup V Ad) residues, where $t = 1$ and R is as follows:

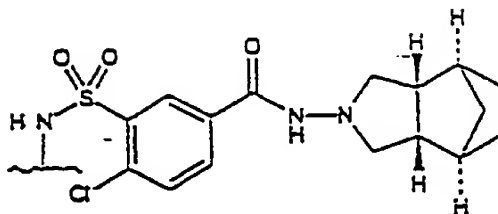


H1
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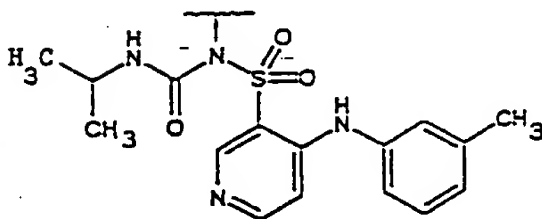


(V Ad4)

subgroup Ae) residues, where $t = 1$ and R is as follows:

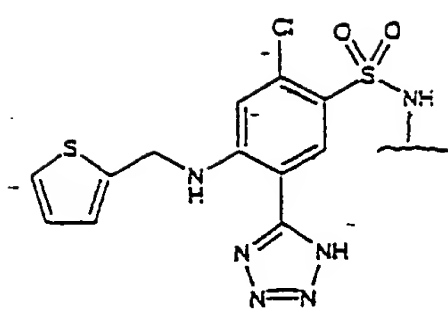


(V Ae1)

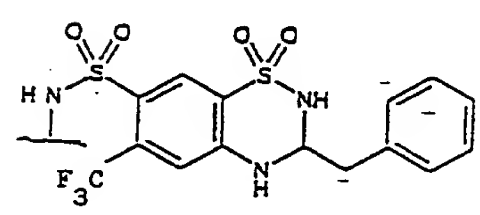


(V Ae2)

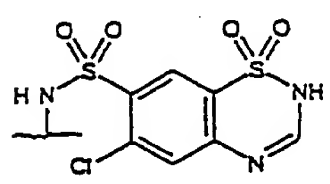
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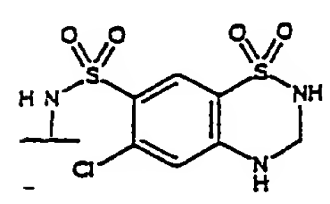
(V Ae3)



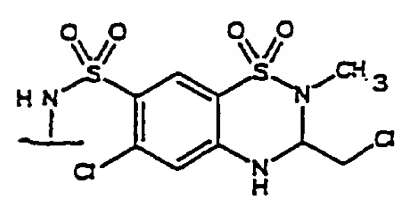
(V Ae4)



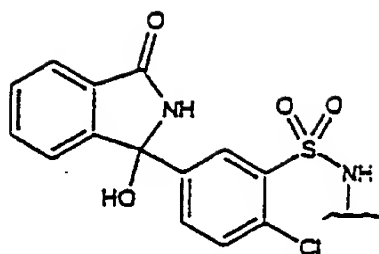
(V Ae5)



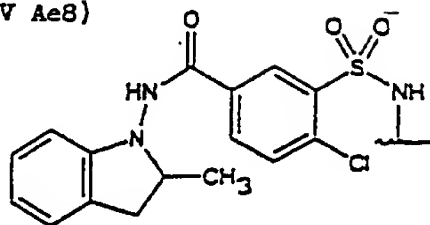
(V Ae6)



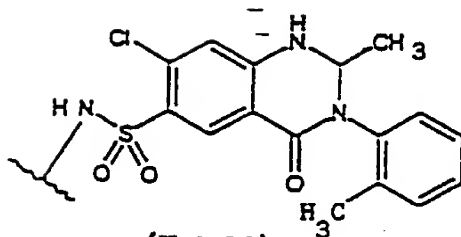
(V Ae7)



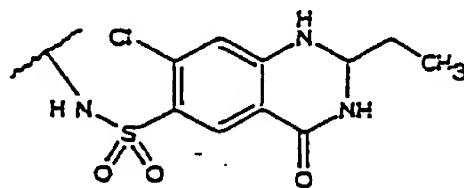
(V Ae8)



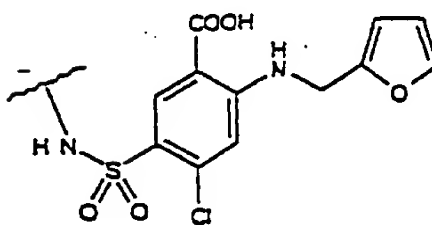
(V Ae9)



(V Ae10)



(V Ae11)



(V Ae12)

wherein:

in compounds (V Ac1) Rvac1 attached to the oxygen atom in position 2 of the benzene ring of the N - (4-nitro-phenyl)methansulphonamide can be phenyl or cyclohexane, when Rvac1 is phenyl the residue is that of nimesulfide;

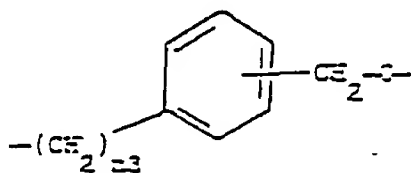
in compounds (V Ac2) the residue of 3-formylamino-7-methylsulfonylamino-6-phenoxy-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one has been shown;

in compounds (V Ac3) the atom X₄ that links the radical 2,4-difluorothiophenyl to position 6 of the indanone ring of the residue 5-methanesulfonamido-1-indanone can be sulfur or oxygen;

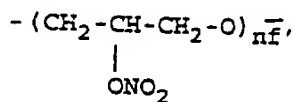
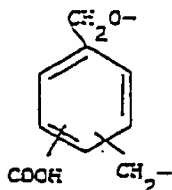
X₁ in formula A-X₁-NO₂ is a bivalent connecting bridge chosen from the following:

- YO

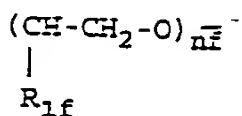
where Y is a linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkylene, or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene having from 5 to 7 carbon atoms;



where n₃ is an integer from 0 to 3;



where nf is an integer from 1 to 6;



where $\text{R}_{1f} = \text{H}$ or CH_3 and nf is an integer from 1 to 6.

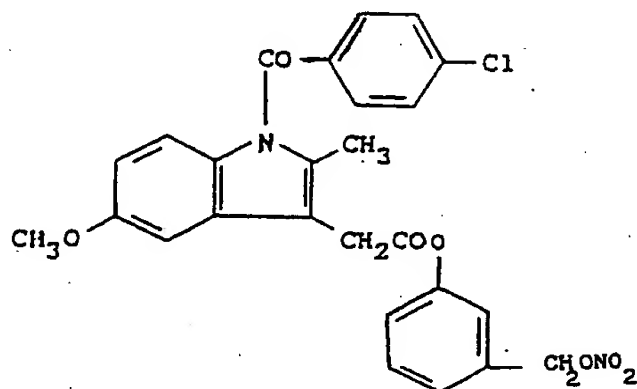
Claim 2. (Currently Amended)

The method according to Claim 1, in which R is

chosen from groups IV A), ~~and V A)~~ and II A).

Claim 3. (Withdrawn)

A compound having the following formula:



Claim 4. (Withdrawn)

A method for treating urinary incontinence comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 3 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 5. (Cancelled)

Claim 6. (Withdrawn) Use of the following compounds, or their compositions, for the preparation of medicaments for the following therapeutical applications:

treatment of respiratory disease: bronchitis, in particular asthma: groups from I A) to V A) in Claim 1;

gynaecological and obstetrical disease including early delivery, pre-eclampsia and dysmenorrhoea: groups from I A) to V A) in Claim 1 and group VI A) as defined below;

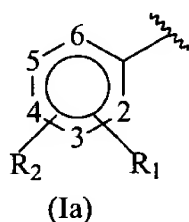
vascular disease including re-stenosis: groups from I A) to V A) in Claim 1 and group VI A);

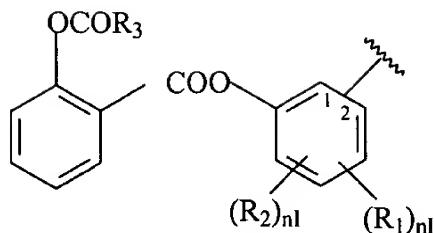
gastrointestinal tumours: groups from I A) to V A) in Claim 1 and group VA A);

the compounds in group VI A) have the general formula

A-X₁-NO₂,

of Claim 1, where t = 1, include the following:





(Ib)

where:

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R_1 is group $OCOR_3$; where R_3 is methyl, ethyl or a linear or branched C_3 - C_5 alkyl, or the residue of a single-ring heterocycle having 5 or 6 atoms which can be aromatic, partially or totally hydrogenated, containing one or more heteratoms independently chosen from O, N and S; R_2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, a linear or whenever possible branched alkyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms, a linear or whenever possible branched alcoxyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms; a linear or whenever possible branched perfluoroalkyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms, for example trifluoromethyl, nitro, amino, mono- or di (C_{1-4}) alkylamino; R_1 and R_2 jointly are the dioxymethylene group, with the proviso that when $X = NH$, then X_1 is ethylene and $R_2 = H$; R_1 cannot be $OCOR_3$ at position 2 when R_3 is methyl; nl being an integer from 0 to 1;

preferably in Ia), X is equal to O or NH, R_1 is acetoxy, preferably at position 3 or 4, most preferably in the ortho position to CO. X_1 is ethylene or $(CH_2CH_2O)_2$, R_2 is hydrogen or halogen, most preferred are the following A X_1 NO_2 compounds: 3-acetoxy-N-(2-nitroxyethyl)-benzamide, 4-acetoxy-N-(2-nitroxyethyl)-benzamide, 3-acetoxy-N-(5-nitroxypentyl)-benzamide, 2-acetoxy-N-(5-nitroxypentyl)-benzamide, N-2-nitroxyethyl-2-propionoxybenzamide, 2-acetoxy-2-nitroxy-ethylbenzoate, 2-acetoxy-N-(cis-2-nitroxcyclohexyl)-benzamide, 2-acetoxy-4-chloro-N-(2-nitroxyethyl)-benzamide, N-(2-

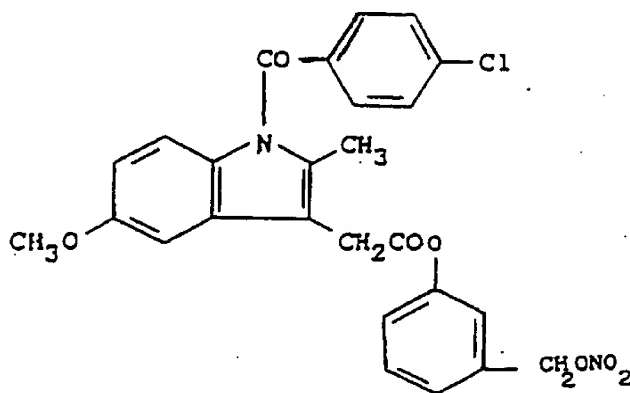
nitroxyethyl)-2-((4-thiazolindinyl)carbonyloxy)-benzamide hydrochloride, 2-nicotinoyloxy-N-(2-nitroxyethyl)-benzamide, 2-acetoxy-5-nitroxypenthylbenzoate;
preferably in Ib) $R_3 = CH_3$, $Ni = 0$;
X is equal to O, X_1 is ethylene; in this case Ib) is the residue of acetylsalicylsalicylic acid.

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Claim 7. (Previously Presented – now claim 9)

Claim 8. (Previously Presented – now claim 10)

Claim 9. (Previously Presented - formerly claim 7) A compound having the following formula:



Claim 10. (Currently Amended - formerly claim 8) A method for treating urinary incontinence comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 9 ~~claim 7~~ or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

(A1 Conf)
Claim 11. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein in formula (Iaa) R_{111} , R_{112} and R_{114} are H;

R_{113} is chlorine and R_{113} is in the ortho position to NH;

R_{115} and R_{116} are H;

X equals O; and

X_2 is $(CH_2 - CH_2 - O)_2$.

Claim 12. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 11, wherein in formula $A = R(COX)_t R$ is chosen from Group IA X = O.

Claim 13. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

R_{2a} and R_{3a} are H; and

Alkyl has 1 to 4 C atoms.

Claim 14. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

R_{III1} and R_{III2} are H;

R_{3a} is H;

R_{2a} is methyl; and

X equals O.

Claim 15. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

R_{xxio}, R_{xxi} and R_{xxi1} are H;

the connecting bridge is at position 2;

R_{xxi1} is chlorine in the para position to nitrogen;

R_{2a} is methyl; and

X is O.

Claim 16. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

Ar is phenyl;

R_{3a} is H;

R_{2a} is methyl; and

X is O.

Claim 17. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

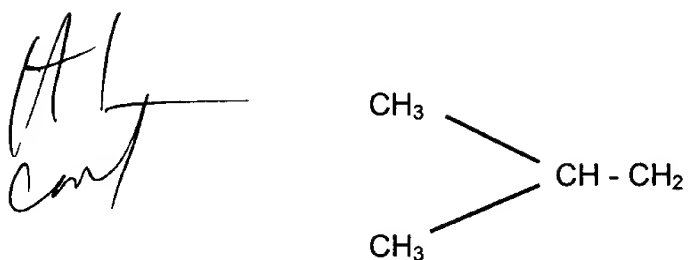
R_{IV-II} is CH₃O, R_{Ivd} is H, and

R_{Ivd1} is CH₃.

Claim 18. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 17, wherein X is equal to O.

Claim 19. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

R_{IV-III} is



R_{IVd} = H, R_{IVd1} is CH₃, X = NH, and X₁ is equal to (CH₂)₄ or (CH₂ CH₂O)₂.

Claim 20. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 19, wherein X = O.

Claim 21. (Canceled)

Claim 22. (Cancelled)

Claim 23. (Cancelled)

Claim 24. (Cancelled)

Claim 25. (Cancelled)

Claim 26. (New) A method for treating urinary incontinence comprising administering

to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the compound

flurbiprofen 4-(nitrooxy)butyl ester having the following formula:

